1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7747.18	8160.52	18530.65	20830.69
11.	Jharkhand	16568.5	29250.33	28568.5	37759.9
12.	Karnataka	26280.7	34456.15	28303.78	40422.99
13.	Kerala	8939	9383.78	5939	10329.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44608.92	60513.25	77173.12	104047.5
15.	Maharashtra	35489.79	38955.71	50235.31	60458.5
16.	Manipur	1225	1354.93	3208.44	2051.96
17.	Meghalaya	2930.81	2150.33	1921	2356.34
18.	Mizoram	3300.24	4476.66	2559.15	3573.86
19.	Nagaland	2088.49	2751.24	2323.01	2879.4
20.	Orissa	21807.27	28060.7	32792.5	38438.92
21.	Punjab	3040	9637.55	14683.89	21890.86
22.	Rajasthan	235494	39590.65	60313.43	75884
23.	Sikkim	1000.25	723.72	1062.5	964 64
24.	Tamil Nadu	26517	36638.68	35329.53	47961.24
25.	Tripura	4703.96	5113.2	7070.19	8163
26.	Uttar Pradesh	87761	125166.1	182799	223373.9
27.	Uttaranchal	9144.705	9695.48	10004	14687.32
28.	West Bengal	46024.36	50950.4	34199.79	48221.52
29.	A 5, N Islands	272.58	272.08	163	448.59
30.	Chandigarh	447.95	604	350	125.81
31.	Dadra & N. Haveli	11t.91	10.45	0	379.22
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	111.91	58
33.	Delhi	0	854.67	1100	2557.13
34.	Lakshadweep	12.03	0	0	0.91
35.	Pondicherry	225.53	265.85	529.4	268.79

('Includes opening balance at beginning of financial year and State Share)

Science education and expenditure on R&D

2910. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to s^ate:

(a) whether Government have admitted that not enough was being done

for science education in the country and the national expenditure on R&D was abysmally low;

(b) whether in an attempt to improve science education in the country, his Ministry has set up two Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research at Kolkata and Pune, besides setting up a taskforce for basic scientific research; and

(c) if so, the what extent the task force has been able to improve the science education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) There is a need to enhance and improve scientific education and research in the country to keep pace with fast developing global information and knowledge regime. In this direction the Government has already set up three Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) at Kolkata, Pune and Mohali. Moreover, the Government had constituted a Task Force for basic scientific research in universities. The Task Force has made a number of recommendations including creation of position of Research Scientists, at various levels, networking centres in basic sciences, formal linkage between the Universities and National level institutions, upgradation of infrastructure facilities etc. The UGC has been directed to expeditiously implement the recommendations contained in the Report. The Members of the Task Force have been asked to function as an Empowered Committee to implement and monitor the recommendations.

Promotion of neighbourhood schools

2911. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Govemment to promote the neighbourhood schools;

(b) whether it is a faot that inadequate quality of education, poor educational infrastructure and other necessary facilities in Government schools have led the parents to seek admissions in select private schools instead of neighbourhood schools;